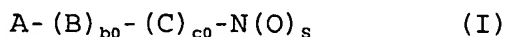


## CLAIMS

1. Use for the preparation of disease-modifying drugs for the prevention and treatment of arthritis therapy of compounds or salts thereof having the following general formula:



wherein:

s is an integer and is equal to 1 or 2, preferably 2;

c<sub>0</sub> is an integer and is equal to 0 or 1;

b<sub>0</sub> is an integer and is 0 or 1; with the proviso that at least one between c<sub>0</sub> and b<sub>0</sub> is different from zero;

A = R-T<sub>1</sub>-, wherein

R- is the radical of a non steroidal antiinflammatory precursor drug excluding the compounds having 2-oxo-1H-indolic structure, or the radical of a non steroidal antiinflammatory/analgesic drug;

T<sub>1</sub> = (CO)<sub>t</sub> or (X)<sub>t'</sub>, wherein X = -O-, -S-, -N(R<sub>1c</sub>)-, R<sub>1c</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> linear or branched alkyl, t and t' are integers and equal to zero or 1, with the proviso that t = 1 when t' = 0; t = 0 when t' = 1;

B = -T<sub>B</sub>-X<sub>2</sub>-T<sub>BI</sub>- wherein

T<sub>B</sub> and T<sub>BI</sub> are equal or different;

T<sub>B</sub> = (CO) when the reactive function in the precursor drug is -OH or -NH(R<sub>1c</sub>); T<sub>B</sub> = X, as above, when the reactive function in the precursor drug is -COOH;

T<sub>BI</sub> = (CO)<sub>tx</sub> or (X)<sub>txx</sub>, wherein tx and txx have the value of 0 or 1; with the proviso that tx = 1 when txx = 0, tx = 0 when txx = 1; X is as above;

X<sub>2</sub> is a bivalent linking group as defined below;

C is the bivalent radical -T<sub>c</sub>-Y- wherein

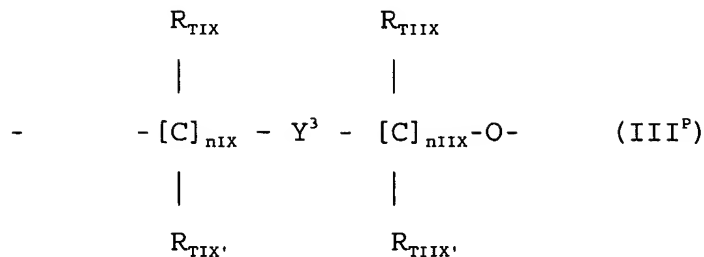
when b<sub>0</sub> = c<sub>0</sub> = 1: T<sub>c</sub> = (CO) when tx = 0, T<sub>c</sub> = X when txx = 0, X being as above;

when b<sub>0</sub> = 0: T<sub>c</sub> = (CO) when t = 0, T<sub>c</sub> = X when t' = 0, X being as above;

when  $c_0 = 0$ :  $tx = 0$ ,  $T_{BI} = X = -O-$ .

Y is:

$Y_p$ :



wherein:

$nIX$  is an integer from 0 to 10, preferably from 1 to 3;

$nIIX$  is an integer from 1 to 10, preferably from 1 to 3;

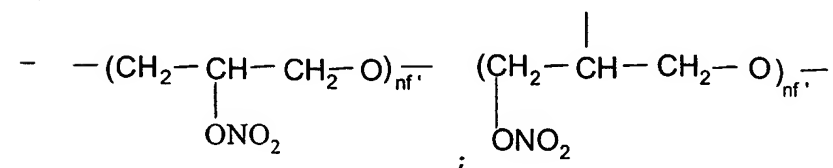
$R_{TIX}$ ,  $R_{TIX'}$ ,  $R_{TIIX}$ ,  $R_{TIIX'}$ , equal to or different from each other are H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  linear or branched alkyl; preferably  $R_{TIX}$ ,  $R_{TIX'}$ ,  $R_{TIIX}$ ,  $R_{TIIX'}$  are H.

$Y^3$  is a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring containing one or two nitrogen atoms having 5 or 6 atoms,

or Y can be:

$Y_0$ , selected from the following:

- a  $-R'O-$  alkyleneoxy group wherein  $R'$  is linear or branched when possible  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ , preferably having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms, in the cycloalkylene ring one or more carbon atoms can be substituted by heteroatoms, the ring can have side chains of  $R'$  type,  $R'$  being as above; or one of the following groups:





wherein  $R_{1f} = H, CH_3$  and  $nf'$  is an integer from

or Y is  $Y_{Ar}$  and is selected from the following:



wherein  $n_3$  is an integer from 0 to 3 and  $n_3'$  is



wherein  $n_3$  and  $n_3'$  have the above meaning;

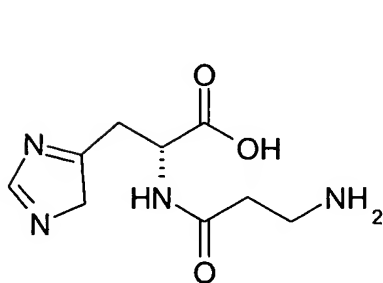
X<sub>2</sub>, bivalent radicalm is such that the corresponding precursor of B, -T<sub>B</sub>-X<sub>2</sub>-T<sub>BI</sub>- wherein the free valences of T<sub>B</sub> and of T<sub>BI</sub> are saturated each with OZ, with Z or with -N(Z<sup>I</sup>)(Z<sup>II</sup>), wherein Z = H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>, preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> linear or branched when possible alkyl, Z<sup>I</sup>, Z<sup>II</sup> equal or different have the Z values as above, depending on that T<sub>B</sub> and/or T<sub>BI</sub> = CO or X, in function of the values of t, t', tx and txx;

the precursor of B is selected from the following:

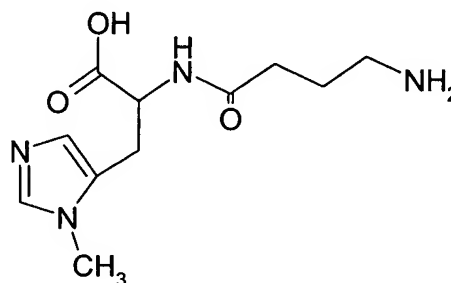
- aminoacids,
- hydroxyacids,
- aromatic and heterocyclic mono- and polyal-
- chols,

- , compounds containing at least one free acid function.

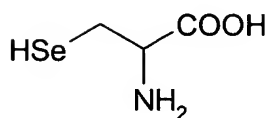
2. Use according to claim 1, wherein the precursor of B is selected from the following:
- aminoacids selected from the following: L-carnosine (formula CI), anserine (CII), selenocysteine (CIII), selenomethionine (CIV), penicillamine (CV), N-acetylpenicillamine (CVI), cysteine (CVII), N-acetylcysteine (CVIII), glutathione (CIX) or esters thereof, preferably ethyl or isopropyl ester:



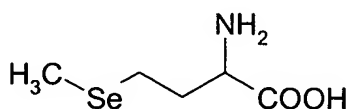
(CI)



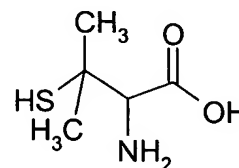
(CII)



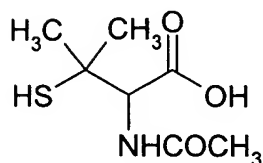
(CIII)



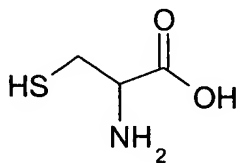
(CIV)



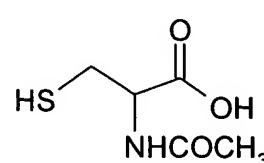
(CV)



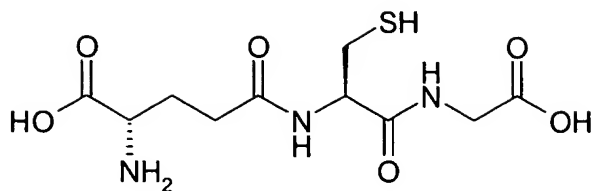
(CVI)



(CVII)

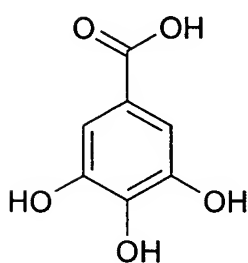


(CVIII)

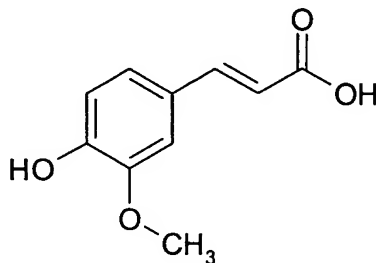


(CIX)

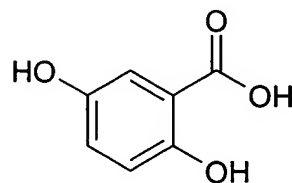
- hydroxyacids, selected from the following: gallic acid (formula DI), ferulic acid (DII), gentisic acid (DIII), citric acid (DIV), caffeic acid (DV), dihydrocaffeic acid (DVI), p-cumaric acid (DVII), vanillic acid (DVIII):



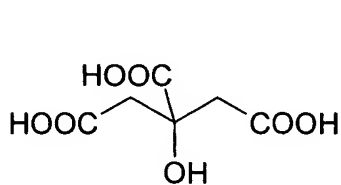
(DI)



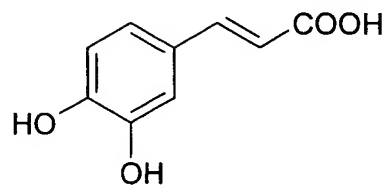
(DII)



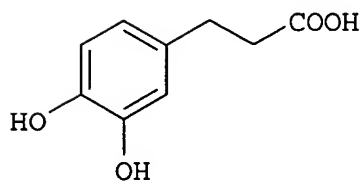
(DIII)



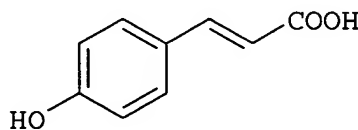
(DV)



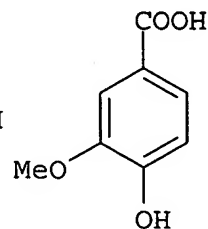
(DV)



(DVI)



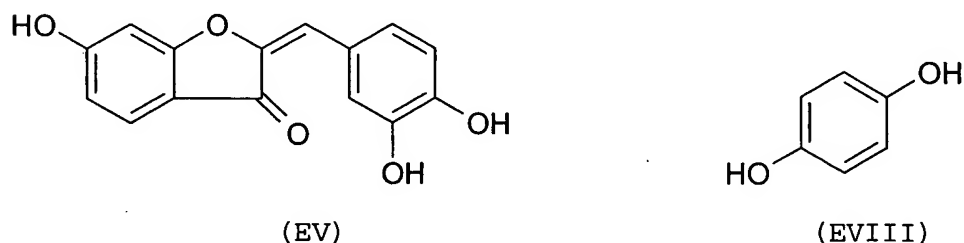
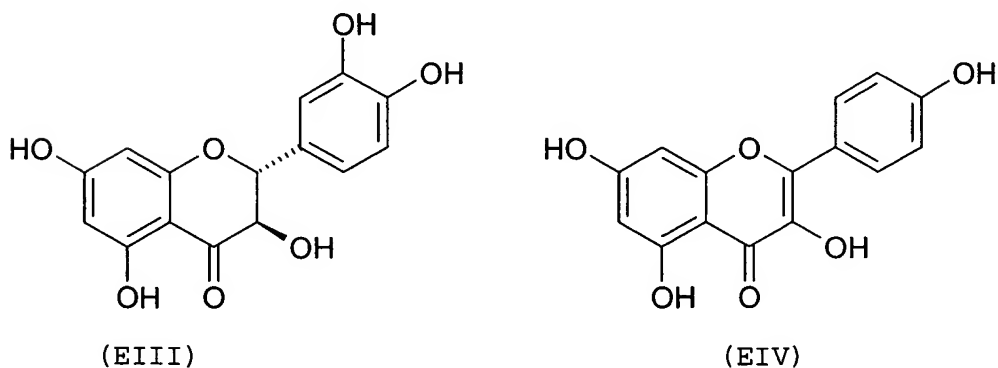
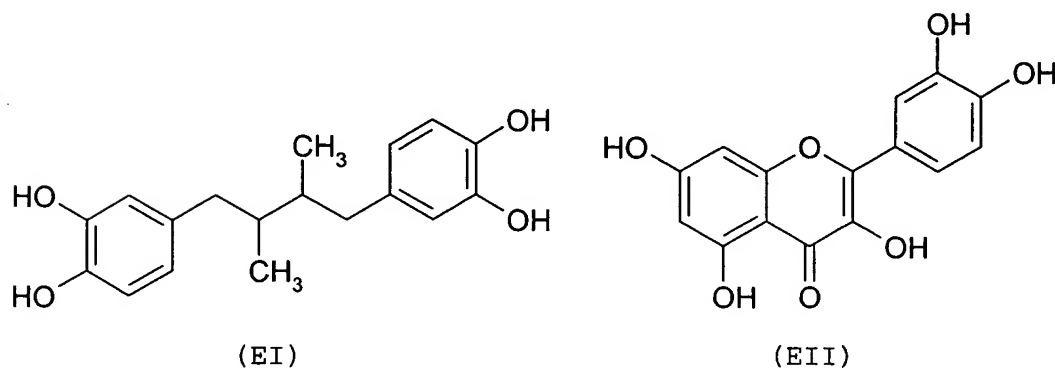
(DVII)

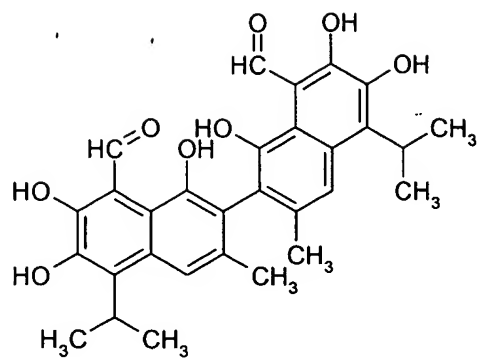


(DVIII)

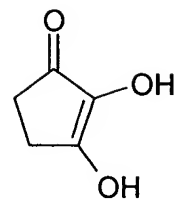
- aromatic and heterocyclic mono- and polyalcohols, selected from the following: nordihydroguaiaretic acid (EI), quercetin (EII), catekin (EIII), kaemp-

ferol (EIV), sulphurethyne (EV), hydroquinone (EVI), gossypol (EIX), reductic acid (EX), methoxyhydroquinone (EXI), hydroxyhydroquinone (EXII), propyl gallate (EXIII), 3,5-di-ter-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl-thioglycolate (EXXIV), allopurinol (EXXI); saccharose (EC), ascorbic (ECI) and isoascorbic acid (ECII), p-cumaric alcohol (ECIII), 4-hydroxy-phenylethylalcohol (ECIV), coniferyl alcohol (ECV):

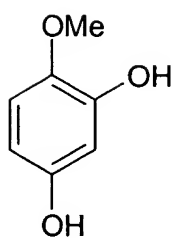




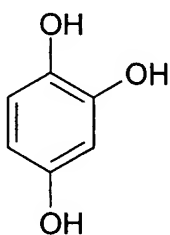
(EIX)



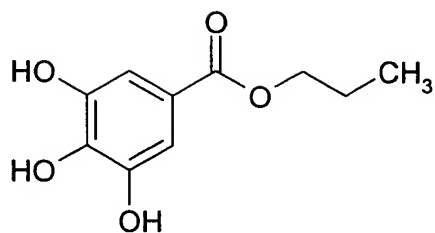
(EX)



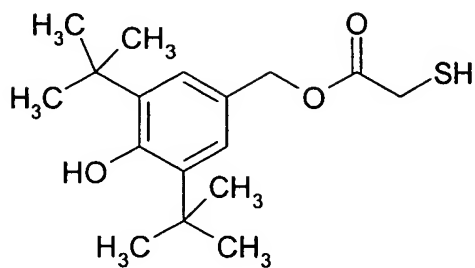
(EXI)



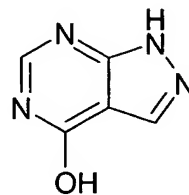
(EXII)



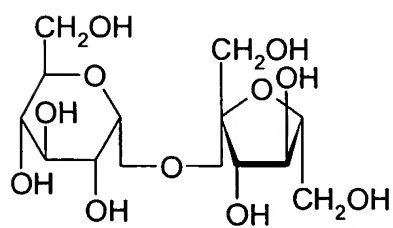
(EXIII)



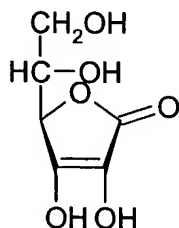
(EXXIV)



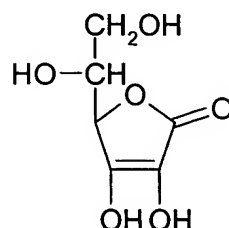
(EXXXI)



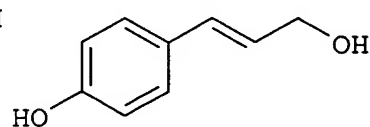
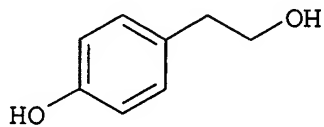
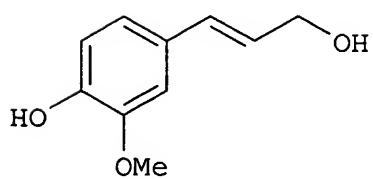
(EC)



(ECI)



(ECII)

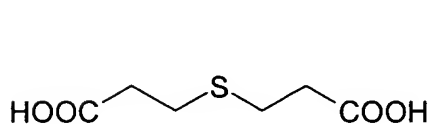


(ECIII)

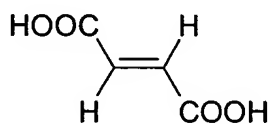
(ECIV)

(ECV)

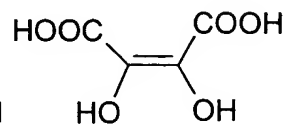
- compounds containing at least one free acid function, selected from the following: 3,3'-thiodipropionic acid (NI), fumaric acid (NII), dihydroxymaleic acid (NIII), edetic acid (NV):



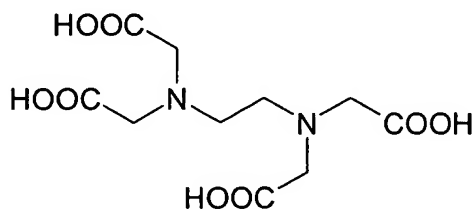
(NI)



(NII)



(NIII)

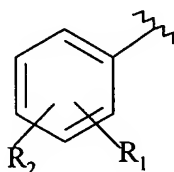


(NV)

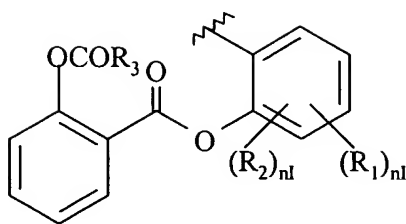
3. Use according to claims 1-2, wherein in the compounds of formula (I) when  $b_0 = c_0 = 1$ , the bonds between the drug radical and  $X_2$  and between  $X_2$  and Y are, independently the one from the other, of ester, thioester, amide type; when  $b_0 = 0$  and  $c_0 = 1$  the bond between the drug radical and Y is of ester, thioester, amide type.
4. Use according to claims 1-3, wherein the R radical is selected from the following groups:

Group I)

Ia)



Ib)



wherein:

$R_1$  is H or  $-OCOR_3$ ; wherein  $R_3$  is methyl, ethyl or  $C_3-C_5$  linear or branched alkyl, or the residue of an heterocycle with only one ring having 5 or 6 atoms partially or totally hydrogenated, or aromatic, containing one or more heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S;

$R_2$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen,  $C_1-C_4$  linear or branched alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$  linear or branched alkoxy; a  $C_1-C_4$  linear or branched perfluoroalkyl, for example trifluoromethyl; nitro, amino, mono- or di- $(C_{1-4})$  alkylamino;

with the proviso that in formula Ia)  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are not contemporaneously H; preferably when  $R_1 = H$   $R_2 = OH$ ;

preferably in the compounds of formula Ia)  $T_1 = -CO-$  and:

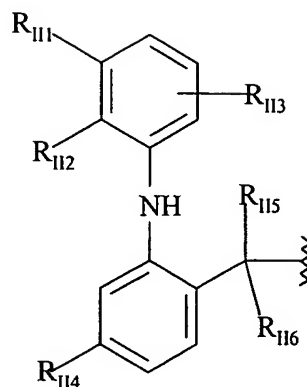
- $R_1 =$  acetoxy, preferably in ortho position with respect to  $-CO-$ ,  $R_2$  is hydrogen; in this case the formula Ia) represents the acetylsalicylic acid residue;
- $R_1 = H$   $R_2 = OH$ , preferably in ortho position with respect to  $-CO-$ , in this case the formula Ia) represents the salicylic acid residue;

in formula Ib)  $nI$  is an integer 0 or 1;

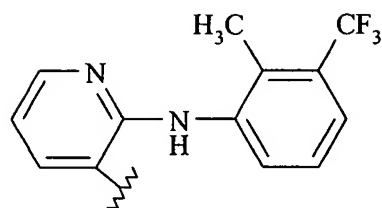
preferably in the compounds of formula Ib)  $R_3 = CH_3$ ,  $nI = 0$ ,  $T_1 = -CO-$ ; in this case Ib) is the acetylsalicylsalicylic acid residue;

Group II)

IIa)



IIb)



wherein:

$R_{II5}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  linear or branched when possible alkyl;

$R_{II6}$  has the same meaning as  $R_{II5}$ , or when  $R_{II5}$  is H it is benzyl;

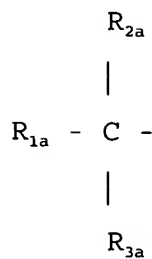
$R_{III}$ ,  $R_{II2}$  and  $R_{II3}$  are independently hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  linear or branched alkyl, or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  linear or branched alkoxy, or Cl, F, Br;

$R_{II4}$  is  $R_{III}$  or bromine;

the compounds are preferred wherein  $R_{III}$ ,  $R_{II4}$  are hydrogen and  $R_{II2}$  and  $R_{II3}$  are chlorine in ortho position with respect to NH;  $R_{II5}$  and  $R_{II6}$  are H,  $T_1 = -CO-$ , when the free valence is saturated with OH the precursor compound is known as diclofenac.

IIb) is the residue of the 2-[(2-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]-3-pyridincarboxylic acid when  $T_1 = -CO-$  and the free valence is saturated with OH the compound is known as flunixin;

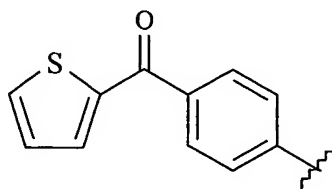
Group III) wherein R is:



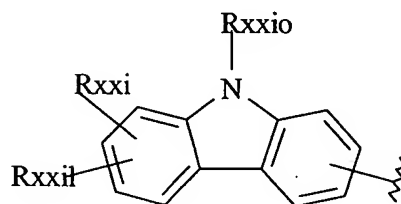
wherein:

$R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$  are H,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  linear or branched, substituted or not, alkyl or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H; preferably  $R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$ , equal or different, are H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

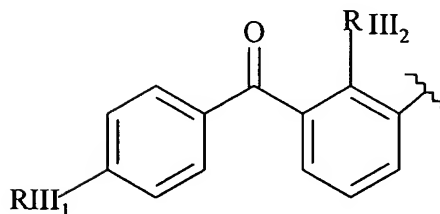
$R_{1a}$  is selected from:



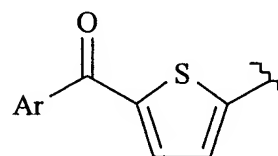
(II)



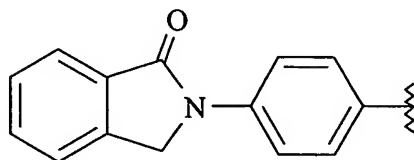
(XXI)



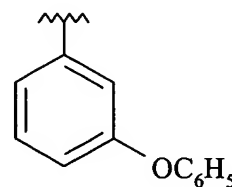
(IV)



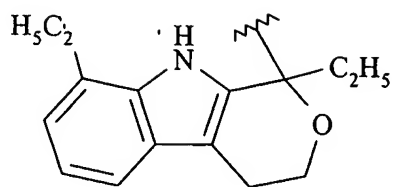
(XXXV)



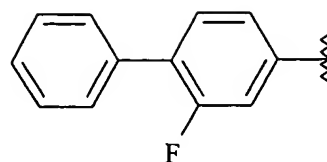
(VI)



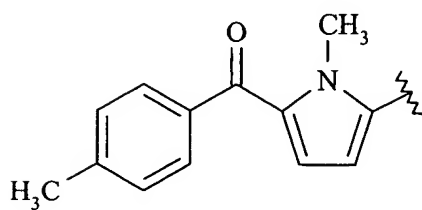
(VII)



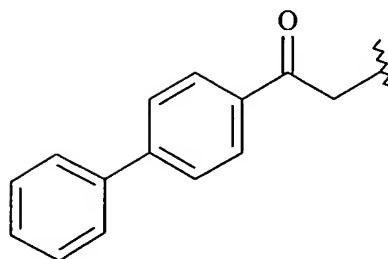
(VIII)



(IX)

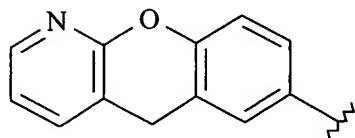


(X)

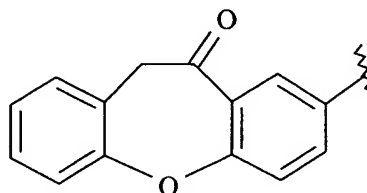


(III)

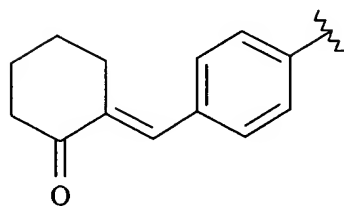
IIID) R<sub>1a</sub> corresponds to the following formulas:



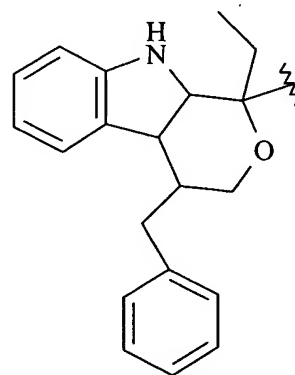
(IIIa)



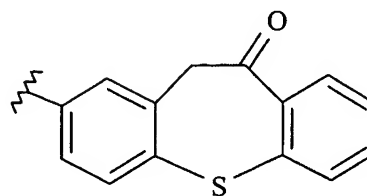
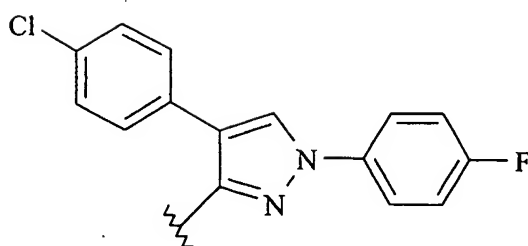
(XXX)



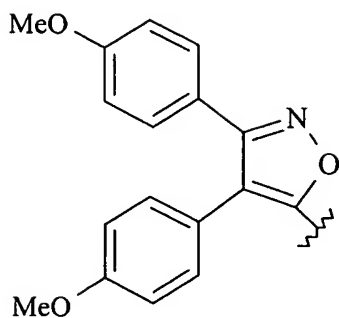
(XXXI)



(XXXII)

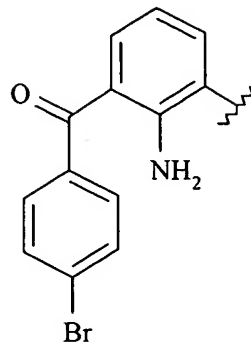


(XXXIII)

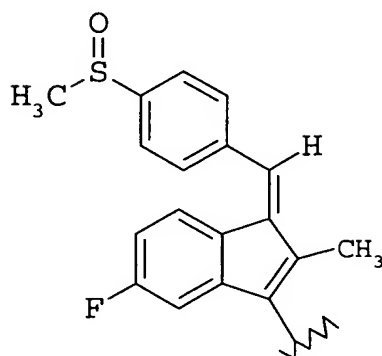


(XXXVIII)

(XXXVI)



(XII)



(XXXX)

wherein the meanings are the following:

- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (IV), Ketoprofen residue:

$R_{III1}$  is H,  $SR_{III3}$  wherein  $R_{III3}$  is  $C_1-C_4$  linear or branched alkyl;

$R_{III2}$  is H, hydroxy;

the compounds wherein  $R_{III1}$  and  $R_{III2}$  are H,  $R_{3a}$  is H, and  $R_{2a}$  is methyl,  $T_1 = -CO-$  are preferred;

- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (XXI), carprofen residue:

$R_{xio}$  is H, alkyl from 1 to 6 C atoms linear or branched,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxycarbonyl linked to a  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$  carboxyalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$  alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogens, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

$R_{xxi}$  is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl containing or not containing OH groups,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy,  $SR_{xxi2}$  wherein  $R_{xxi2}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_3$  perfluoroalkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl containing or not containing OH groups,  $NO_2$ , amino; sulphamoyl, di-alkyl sulphamoyl with  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, or di-fluoroalkylsulphonyl with  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

$R_{xxi1}$  is halogen, CN,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl containing one or more OH groups,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, benzyloxy,  $SR_{III3}$  being  $R_{III3}$  as above,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  perfluoroalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl,  $NO_2$ , amino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  mono- or di-alkyl-amino; sulphamoyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  di-alkyl-sulphamoyl, or di-fluoroalkylsulphamoyl as above; or  $R_{xxi}$  together with  $R_{xxi1}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene-dioxy;

the compounds are preferred wherein  $R_{xxi0}$  is H, the linking group is in position 2,  $R_{xxi}$  is H,  $R_{xxi1}$  is chlorine and is in para position with respect to the nitrogen;

$R_{3a}$  is H,  $R_{2a}$  is methyl and  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;

- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (XXXV) tiaprofenic acid residue:

Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, alkanoyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  trialkyl, preferably  $C_1$ - $C_3$ , cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, heteroaryl, preferably thienyl, furyl containing or not containing OH, pyridyl;

the preferred compounds of (XXXV) are those wherein Ar is phenyl,  $R_{3a}$  is H,  $R_{2a}$  is methyl and  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;

- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (II), suprofen residue,  $R_{3a}$  is H,  $R_{2a}$  is methyl and  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (VI), R is the residue of indoprofen when  $T_1 = -CO-$ ,  $R_{2a} = H$  and  $R_{3a}$

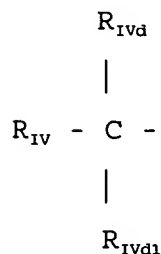
=  $\text{CH}_3$ ; of indobufen when  $R_{2a}$  is equal to H and  $R_{3a} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ;  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;

- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (VIII), R is the etodolac residue when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$  and  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (VII), R is the fenoprofen residue when  $R_{3a} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{2a} = \text{CH}_3$  and  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (III), R is the fenbufen residue when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$  and  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (IX), R is the flurbiprofen residue when  $R_{3a} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{2a} = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
- when  $R_{1a}$  is as defined in formula (X) R is the tolmetin residue when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ .

In group IIID)  $R_{1a}$  corresponds to the following formulas:

- IIIa), when  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$  and  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$  the pranoprofen residue is obtained:  $\alpha$ -methyl-5H-[1]benzopyran-[2,3-b]pyridin-7-acetic acid; in the preferred compound  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$  and in the precursor the free valence is saturated with OH;
  - (XXX), when  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$  and  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$  the bermoprofen residue is obtained: dibenz[b,f]oxepin-2-acetic acid; in the preferred compound  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
  - (XXXI), when  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$  and  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$ , R is the radical of the compound CS-670: 2-[4-(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl]propionic acid; the preferred compound has  $R_{2a} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{3a} = \text{CH}_3$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
  - (XXXII), when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$ , the pemedolac residue is obtained; when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$   $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;
  - (XXXIII), when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$ , the pirazolac residue is obtained: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-pyrazol acid derivatives;
- the preferred compounds have  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = \text{H}$ ,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;

- (XXXVI), when  $R_{2a} = H$ ,  $R_{3a} = CH_3$  the zaltoprofen residue is obtained; when the residue is saturated with an hydroxyl or aminic group, or with the carboxylic function the compounds are known as dibenzotiepin derivatives; in the preferred compounds  $R_{2a} = H$ ,  $R_{3a} = CH_3$ ,  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
  - (XXXVII), when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$  the mofezolac residue is obtained: 3,4-di(p-methoxyphenyl)isoxazol-5-acetic acid when the residue is  $CH_2-COOH$ ; in the preferred compounds  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$ ,  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
  - (XII), when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$  the bromfenac residue is obtained: 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)benzeneacetic acid; the preferred compounds have  $T_1 = -CO-$ ,  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$ ;
  - (XXXX) when  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$  the sulindac residue is obtained: (Z)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-1-[[4-(methyl sulphinyl)-phenyl]methylene]-1H-inden-3-acetic acid; the preferred compounds have  $T_1 = -CO-$ ,  $R_{2a} = R_{3a} = H$ ;
- in Group IV) R is

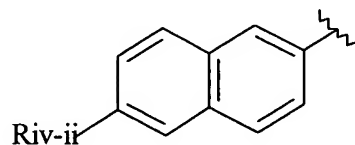


wherein:

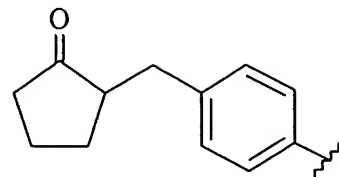
$R_{IVd}$  and  $R_{IVd1}$  are at least one H and the other an alkyl from  $C_1$  to  $C_6$  linear or branched, preferably  $C_1-C_2$ , or di-

fluoroalkyl with  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$  preferred, or  $R_{IVd}$  and  $R_{IVd1}$  form together a methylene group;

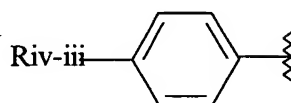
$R_{IV}$  has the following meaning;



(IIB)



(XB)



(IIIB)

wherein the compounds of group IV) have the following meanings:

- in formula (IIB):

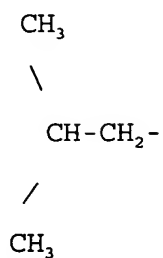
$R_{IV-ii}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkoxyethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  trifluoroalkyl, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, difluoroalkoxy with  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkoxyethyl, alkylthiomethyl, with  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkyl, alkyl methylthio with  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkyl, cyano, difluoromethylthio, phenyl- or phenylalkyl substituted with the  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl; preferably  $R_{IV-ii}$  is  $CH_3O$ -,  $R_{IVd}$  is H and  $R_{IVd1}$  is  $CH_3$ , and is known as naproxene residue;  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;

- in formula (XB), of which the loxoprofen residue has been indicated, the compounds wherein  $R_{IVd}$  is H and  $R_{IVd1}$  is  $CH_3$ ,  $T_1 = -CO-$  are preferred;

- in formula (IIIB):

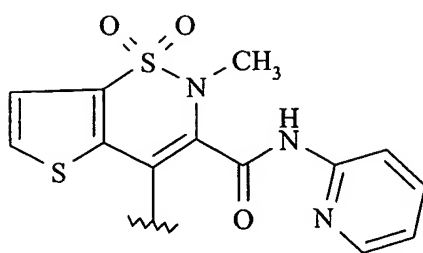
$R_{IV-iii}$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  branched or not branched alkyl,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  alkoxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, cycloalkyl from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted in position 1 by a  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl;

the compound is preferred wherein  $R_{iv-iii}$  is

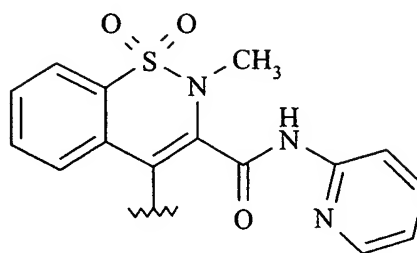


and  $R_{Ivd} = \text{H}$ ,  $R_{Ivdi}$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ , compound known as ibuprofen residue,  $T_1 = -\text{CO}-$ ;

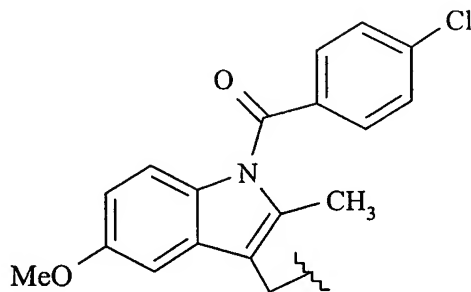
Group V)



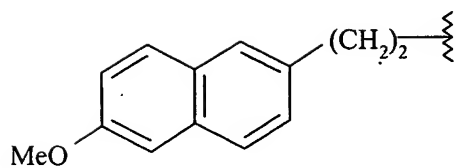
(VIIC)



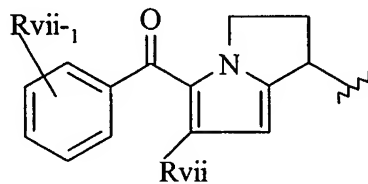
(IXC)



(IVC)

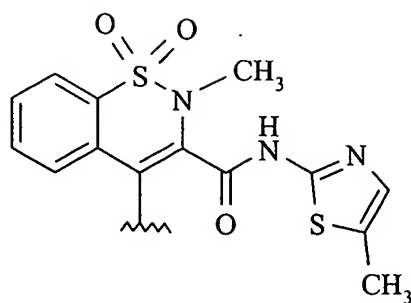


(IIIC)

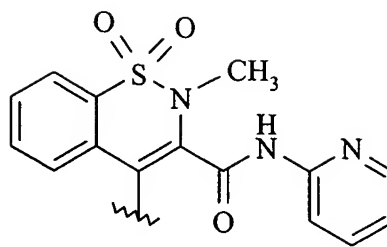


(IIC)

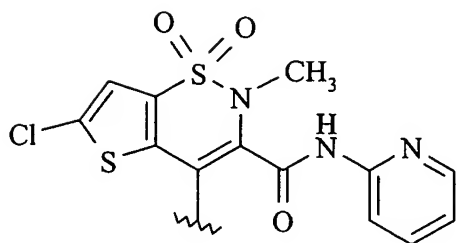
Group VE)



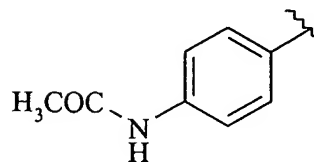
(XC)



(XI)



(XIII)



(XXXXV)

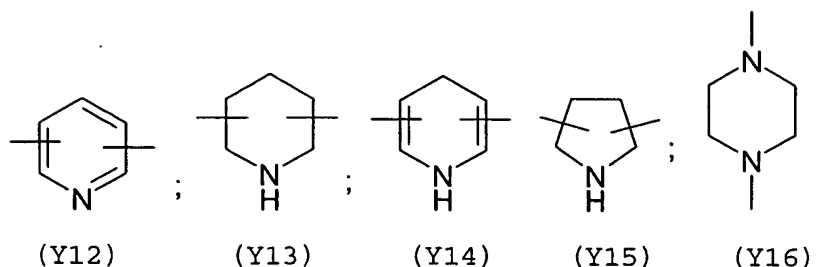
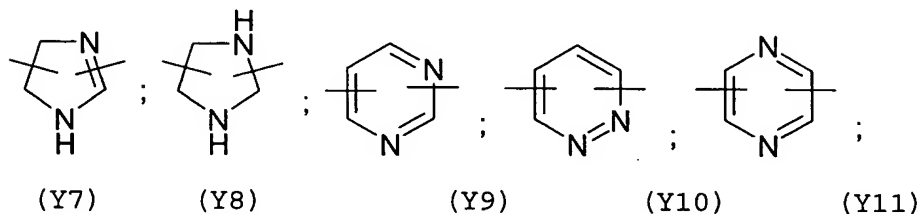
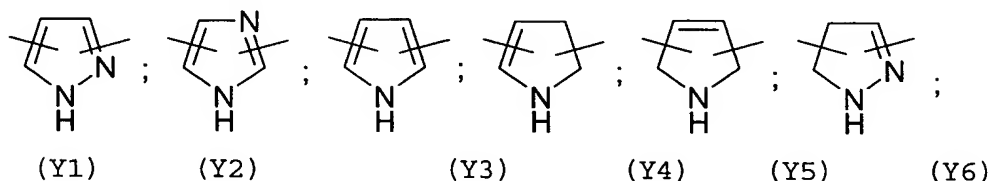
In group V), the compounds have the following meanings:

- when R is the formula (IIC),  
 $R_{vii}$  is H or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  linear or branched alkyl;  
 $R_{vii-1}$  is  $R_{vii}$ , or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  linear or branched alkoxy; Cl, F, Br; the position of  $R_{vii-1}$  being ortho, or meta, or para;  
the Ketorolac residue is preferred, wherein  $R_{vii}$  and  $R_{vii-1}$  are H, and  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
- when R is the formula (VIIC),  
of which the tenoxicam residue has been indicated,  
 $T_1 = -O-$ ;
- when R is the formula (IXC),  
wherein  $T_1 = -O-$ , the piroxicam residue has been indicated;
- when R is the formula (IIIC),

wherein  $T_1 = -CO-$ , of which the nabumetone residue has been indicated;

- when R is the formula (IVC),  
wherein  $T_1 = -CO-$ , of which the indomethacin residue has been indicated;
- when R is the formula (XC), the residue X is known as meloxicam; the preferred compounds are those in which  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
- when R is the formula (XI) the residue is known as ampiroxicam when the termination is  $-CH(CH_3)OCOC_2H_5$ ; the preferred compounds have  $T_1 = -CO-$ ;
- when R is the formula (XIII) and the valence is saturated with H, the residue derives from lornoxicam; the preferred compounds have  $T_1 = -O-$ ;
- when R is the formula (XXXXV),  $T_1 = -O-$  and the valence is saturated with H, the compound known as paracetamol is obtained.

5. Use according to claims 1-4, wherein in the compounds of formula (I)  $Y^3$  of formula (III<sup>P</sup>) of C is selected from the following bivalent radicals:



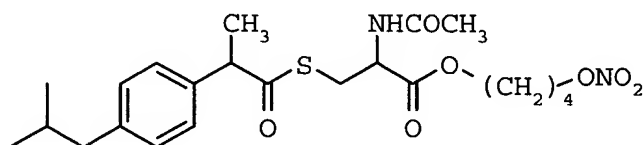
6. Use according to claim 5, wherein  $Y^3$  is selected from the following: (Y12) with the two free valences in the ortho positions with respect to the nitrogen atom; (Y16) with the two valences linked to the two heteroatoms, Y1 (pyrazol) 3,5-disubstituted; Y16 is particularly preferred.
7. Use according to claims 1-6, wherein the following compounds are used:

2-acetyloxybenzoic acid 3-nitrooxymethyl phenyl ester ( $I^c$ );

2-fluoro-alpha-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-acetic acid 4-nitrooxy butylester ( $II^c$ );

2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]benzenacetic acid 4-nitrooxy butyl ester ( $III^c$ );

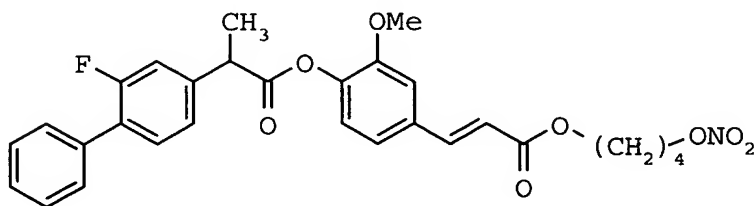
(S)-N-acetyl-[alpha-methyl-4-(2-methylpropyl)benzen-acetyl] cysteine 4-nitrooxybutylester having formula:



( $IV^c$ )

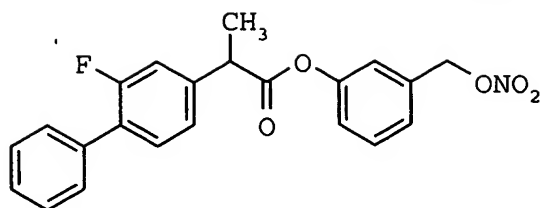
4-nitrooxybutanoic acid 4-acetylaminophenylester ( $V^c$ );

trans-3-[4-[2-fluoro-alpha-methyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-acetyloxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-2-propenoic acid 4-(nitrooxy) butyl ester, having formula:

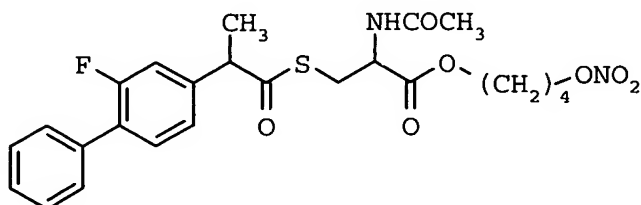


( $VI^c$ )

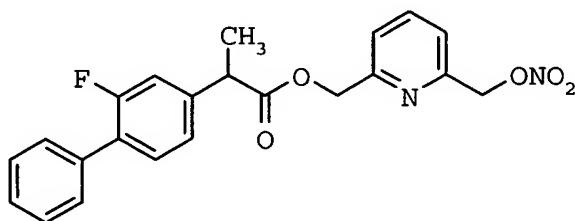
2-Fluoro-alpha-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-acetic acid 3-(nitrooxymethyl)phenyl ester having formula:

(VII<sup>c</sup>)

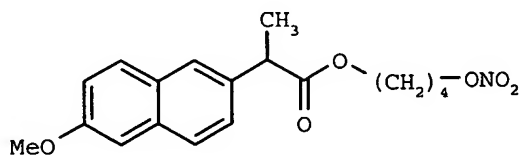
(S)-N-acetyl-[2-fluoro-alpha-methyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-acetyl] cysteine 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having formula:

(VIII<sup>c</sup>)

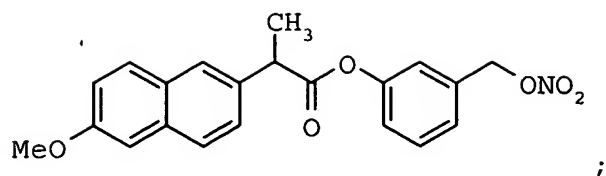
2-Fluoro-alpha-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-acetic acid 6-(nitrooxy methyl)-2-methylpyridyl ester having formula

(XI<sup>c</sup>)

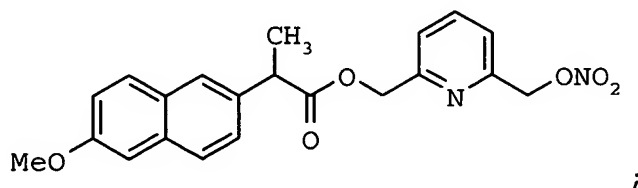
(S)-6-methoxy-alpha-methyl-2-naphthalenacetic acid 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having formula :

(X<sup>c</sup>) ;

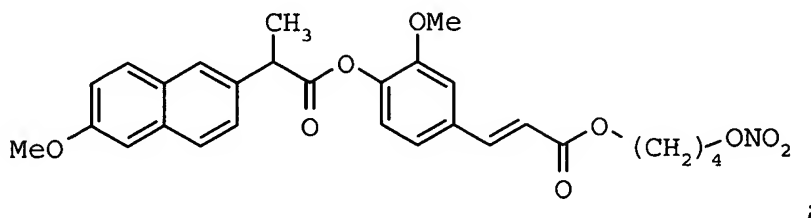
(S)-6-methoxy-alpha-methyl-2-naphthalenacetic acid 3-(nitrooxymethyl)phenyl ester having formula:

(XI<sup>B</sup>)

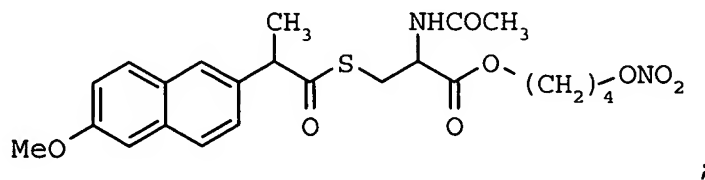
(S)-6-methoxy- $\alpha$ -methyl-2-naphthalenacetic acid 6-(nitrooxymethyl)-2-methylpyridyl ester having formula:

(XII<sup>c</sup>)

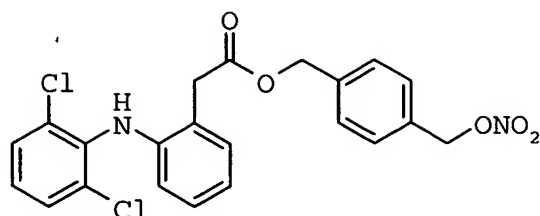
trans-3-[4-[6-methoxy- $\alpha$ -methyl-2-naphthalenacetyl oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]-2-propenoic acid 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having formula:

(XIII<sup>c</sup>)

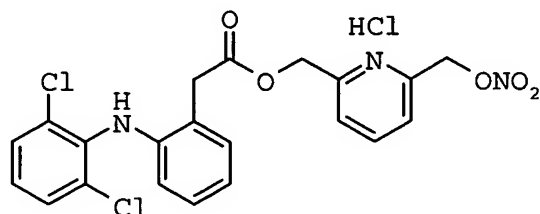
(S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy- $\alpha$ -methyl-2-naphthaleneacetyl) cysteine 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having formula:

(XIV<sup>c</sup>)

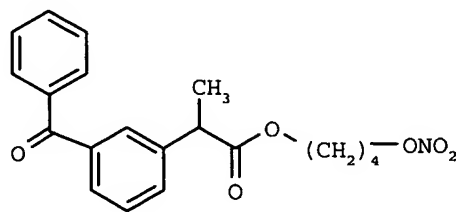
2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]benzenacetic acid 4-(nitrooxy methyl)phenylmethyl ester having formula:

(XV<sup>c</sup>)

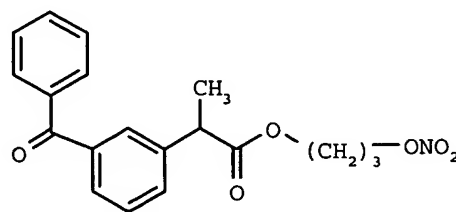
2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]benzenacetic acid 6-(nitrooxymethyl)-2-methylpyridyl hydrochloride ester having formula:

(XVI<sup>c</sup>)

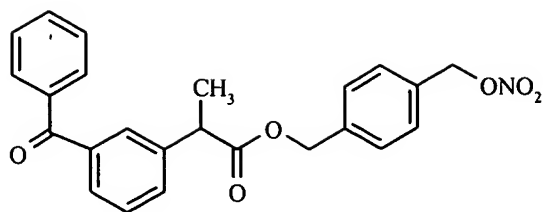
(S)-3-benzoyl-alpha-methyl-benzenacetic acid 4-(nitrooxybutyl) ester having formula:

(XVII<sup>c</sup>)

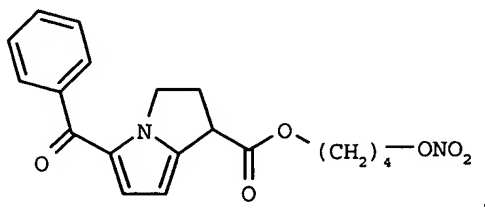
(S)-3-benzoyl-alpha-methyl-benzenacetic acid 3-(nitrooxypropyl) ester having formula:

(XVIII<sup>c</sup>)

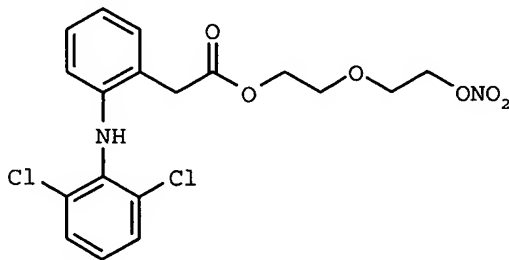
(S)-3-benzoyl-alpha-methyl-benzenacetic acid 4-(nitrooxymethyl) phenylmethyl ester having formula:

(XIX<sup>c</sup>)

5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having formula:

(XXI<sup>c</sup>)

2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]benzenacetic acid 5 (nitrooxy)ethoxyethyl ester having formula:

(XX<sup>c</sup>)

1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid 3-(nitrooxymethyl)phenyl ester (XXI<sup>c</sup>)

8. Use according to claims 1-7, wherein the compounds of formula (I) are administered in pharmaceutical formulations by oral, parenteral and topical administration.
9. Use according to claims 1-8 for the prevention of arthritis relapses